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applied, some mode better calculated to answer its very important purposes, may not be devised? The government of the United States, on a far greater extent of frontier, has determined on the appropriation of but £3375 sterling to the same purpose; and we hear that the most beneficial consequences have resulted from it. In answer to a question of mere curiosity, in what manner the British bounty (by some called the *King's gift*) has latterly been distributed, the compiler of this *summary*, was informed by an intelligent Mohawk chief, that perhaps each individual might receive the value of a yard or two of cloth, or a sufficiency to keep up a drunken debauch for a few days. He has, however, much satisfaction in adding from the same authority, that those who were intended to partake of the royal benevolence, are much less addicted than formerly, to habits of drunkenness. And a wise application of that largess, with the exclusive possession of the Indian *Reservation* on the north bank of *lake Erie*, secured by some act of the government of Upper Canada, seems to be only necessary to the further improvement of the Indians in that quarter. The British government has solemnly guaranteed to them exclusively, the possession of that *Reservation*. But the cupidity of white speculators, allured by the fertility of the soil, and practising on the credulity or ignorance of Indians, has been suffered to disturb that possession; and if not timely guarded against, will ultimately dispossess them of the whole. In what way can Britain so usefully manifest its gratitude to the *Mohawk* nation for a long and faithful attachment, as by instituting a parliamentary inquiry into means of preventing the total extirpation of the Indians, which will be the probable effect of

much longer neglect? In a council held by the Indians within the American boundary, at *Buffalo* creek, in the Autumn of 1809, the principal subject which occupied its deliberations, was the prevention of any alienation of the lands reserved exclusively for their own use. And some of their warriors had threatened with death, any chief who would consent to it. It is not improbable that the federal legislature have taken such measures as will prevent any subject of the United States from purchasing of them, or if not, that a law, so essentially necessary to the prosperity of the Indians, now obviously increasing in population, will not long be delayed.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

In the 4th Volume of the Belfast Magazine, page 247, Mr. Roscoe's Address, delivered before the proprietors of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, was inserted, and the rules for the regulation of the garden promised; this promise, though delayed, has not been forgotten. As the establishment of a Botanic garden in Belfast is a very desirable object, it is hoped by repeatedly calling the attention of the public to this subject, some person may be induced to step forward to propose putting the plan in execution. The expense is trifling, as the sum of twelve guineas, and two guineas annually, from 300 subscribers, has been found amply sufficient to defray the expenses of a large establishment in Liverpool; and for building two lodges for the Curator, a committee room &c.; an extensive Conservatory, and a smaller one with bark-pits, and an aquarium. An interesting account of the Liverpool Botanic garden was published in the 1st Vol. of the Magazine, page 91.